

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

This paper is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$3.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job printing done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices. Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Printing Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House. "Compiler" on the sign.

Administrator's Notice.

PETER HAVESTOCK'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Havestock, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Strasburg township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB HAVESTOCK, June 21, 1858. Adm'r.

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital \$139,580—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; promptly adjusts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses. Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. Moses McClean, WM. McCLAN, Agent. Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg. May 26, 1858.

Edward B. Buehler.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Fournier's drug store, and nearly opposite Banner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. B. McClellan.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office. Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McCaughy.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND Solicitor for PATENTS and PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Backpay, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where he uses the best of German and English Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D. Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D. Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever. (Gettysburg, April 11, '53.)

Just Arriving!

NEW GOODS at GILLESPIE & THOMAS.—Groceries, Fish, Spices, Confections, Fruits, &c. Selling cheaper than ever. Give us a call. Also, the Jones Patent COAL OIL LAMPS—the greatest improvement of the age. June 7, 1858.

Cheap! Cheap!

MORE NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have just returned from the city, with a very large assortment of goods, including Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they are enabled to sell at very low prices—no exception full cloth suit, made up, for \$13, for instance. Give them a call at their new establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Court-house, before purchasing elsewhere. [May 10.]

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad track, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. May 10. DAVID WARREN.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President—George Swope. Vice President—S. R. Russell. Secretary—D. A. Buehler. Treasurer—Wm. B. McClellan. Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelmann, Jacob King, MANAGERS—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelmann, D. McClellan, J. B. Kirtz, A. Eichelberger, S. Russell, A. B. Kirtz, A. Eichelberger, S. Russell, Wm. B. McClellan, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McClellan, John Wolford, E. W. Stahl, J. Aughlinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any accumulation, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information. The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M. Sept. 28, 1857.

New Firm.

GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS.—J. C. GUINN & BROS. have taken the store of John Hake, on the North West corner of the Diamond, where they will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business on an enlarged scale. They will constantly keep on hand a large and varied assortment of everything in their line. They have just laid in a large and splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and are now opening them for the inspection of the public. We cordially invite the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to give us a call, and examine for themselves, as we feel satisfied they will want no other recommendation to induce them to buy. We are determined to keep nothing but good Goods and to sell cheaper than the cheapest for the cash. Give us a call, we trouble to show goods. J. C. GUINN & BROS. April 5, 1858.

A Card.

HAVING disposed of my store to the Messrs. H. Quinn & Brothers, I would recommend the new firm to the attention of the public, and hope they will receive a large share of the public patronage. JOHN HOKE. April 5, 1858.

TORRADO & SONS, of best brand, and a substantial low rate, and high times, at the new, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS. UMBRELLAS and Canes every variety and price, at Messrs. C. & C. MANTILLAS—Cheap and fashionable, at Miss McClellan's.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

NO. 44.

The Poet's Corner.

A Song—"Stars and Stripes."

The flag of our country! how proudly it waves,
O'er the patriot's land, o'er their green mossy graves;
Our country! our country! long may it abide
Our hope and our glory, our boast and our pride.

The stars and the stripes of a patriot band,
Still float in the breeze, o'er a glorious land;
Our country! our country! the home of the brave;
Unfurl'd be thy flag; long, long may it wave.

From the crystal gales of the frozen North,
The stars of our country are gleaming forth,
Unfurl'd by the daring and noble Kane,
They sparkle and glance o'er the icy plain.

The flag of our country is floating on high,
O'er the orange groves, 'neath a sunny sky—
The song of birds' home, with its fairy-like bowers,
In wealth of melody, of fragrance and flowers.

Our flag! it is waving o'er treasures untold,
Where streamlets are gliding o'er sands of gold;
Where the deer ravine and mountain side,
Betoken rich treasures that in them hide.

O'er the darkness forest, and bright sunny vale,
The flag of our country still floats on the gale;
The stars and stripes! may they wave, ever wave,
O'er the patriot's land, o'er the home of the brave.

CHORUS.
The American flag! how proudly it waves
O'er the patriot's land, o'er their green mossy graves,
Still floating in triumph, wherever it goes,
The stars for its heroes, the stripes for its foes.

Familiarity Dangerous.

BY COWLEY.

As in her ancient mistress' lap
The youthful tabby lay,
They gave each other many a tap,
Alike disposed to play.

But strife ensued. Puss waxed warm,
And the protruded claws
Plough all the length of Lydia's arm,
Nere wistness the cause.

At once, resentful of the deed,
She shakes her to the ground,
With many a threat that she shall bleed
With still a deeper wound.

But, Lydia, bid thy fury rest;
It was a venial stroke;
For she that will with kittens jest,
Should bear a kitten's joke.

Select Miscellany.

Nothing Impossible on Bunker Hill.

When Daniel Webster, says an exchange, was delivering his memorable speech at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, the crowd pressed forward to such an extent that some were fainting and some being crushed. Officers strove in vain to make the crowd stand back; they said it could not be done.—Some one asked Mr. W. to make an appeal to them. The great orator came forward, stretched forth his hand, and said, in his deep, resonant tones, "Gentlemen, stand back!" "It cannot be done," they shouted. "Gentlemen, stand back," said he, without a change of voice. "It is impossible, Mr. W. impossible." "Impossible?" repeated he, "impossible? Nothing is impossible on Bunker Hill!" and the vast crowd swayed and rolled back like a mighty wave of the ocean.

John Smith.

John Smith is a sort of omnipresence. A learned scholar contends for the universality of John Smith's name, not only in our own, but among all lands. Commencing with the Hebrews, he says they had no Christian names, and consequently John—In Hebrew the name was simply *Shem* or *Shemai*. In other nations, however, the John Smith is found full, one and undivided. Let us trace it:

Latin—Johannes Schmidt.
Italian—Giovanni Smithi.
Spanish—Juan Smithas.
Dutch—Hans Schmidt.
French—Jean Smoets.
Greek—Ion Skmittion.
Russian—Ionoff Schmittowski.
Polish—Ivan Schmittiowski.
Chinese—Tohn Tohmmit.
Icelandic—Tahne Smithson.
Welsh—John Schmid.
Tuscarora—Ton-ta Smithia.
Mexican—Jontli P'Smithi.
To prove the antiquity of the name, the same savan observes, that in the temple of Osiris, Egypt, was found the name of "Pharaoh Smithonis, being the 9th in the 18th dynasty of the Theban kings. He was the founder of the celebrated temple of Smithopolis Magna."

A Royal Grandmother.—Queen Victoria, it is hinted, will appear in the venerable character of grandmother in course of a few months, when a pledge of the love of Prince Frederick William and his wife will be presented to the royal people of Prussia. This title has not been a common one in the royal family of England for many years, there having been but two grandmothers in that family from the death of Queen Caroline, wife of George II., in 1757, down to the birth of Queen Victoria's first child.

A Tipsey Irishman, leaning against a lamp post as a funeral procession was passing by, was asked who was dead. "Arrah," said he, "I can't exactly say, but I presume it's the jintleman in the coffin, his, sir."

A Donkey Among Bees.

A laughable occurrence took place a day or two since upon a farm in the outskirts of the city of C., in which a donkey occupied a very prominent part, and showed himself to be a far less intelligent animal than the one "we read of," who when penned up in the farmyard with the chickens, remarked, as he trod them under foot, "Every one for himself and God for us all."

This modern donkey, being penned up in a yard, under circumstances quite similar to those of his ancient prototype, undertook the more dangerous experiment of treading on the bees; so he thrust his ugly nose against the hives, and made a determined onset upon the whole row, as if each individual hive was a meal trough. Not relishing such familiarity with their domestic arrangements, the bees rushed out in swarms and commenced their assaults in such a savage manner as made the poor beast think he must leave in a hurry, which he accordingly did. But the bees, not content with acting merely on the defensive, seemed determined to punish him for his temerity, and give him a lesson which should last him through life. Literally covering his whole body, they stung him on his nose, they stung him on his ears, they stung him in his eyes. Upon his back and upon his belly, upon his neck and upon his legs, they fastened themselves by hundreds and thousands, and wherever a sting could penetrate, the poor donkey had to take it.

Frantic with rage and pain, the animal brayed and bellowed, and ran, and jumped, and lashed his sides with his tail; and finally, as if in utter despair of getting rid of his assailants, he threw himself upon the ground and rolled over and over as if in an agony of pain.—Finding this to be of no use, and that his assailants seemed to multiply rather than diminish, the poor donkey picked himself up again, and seeing the kitchen door open, with ears and tail erect, and eyes glistening with tears and terror he made a rush into the house. Thence the bees followed him; and such a scene as then ensued has seldom been enacted. In vain the donkey rolled upon the floor—in vain he jumped over the cook-stove, overturned the chairs, and upset the table, the bees had not done with him yet, and it was not until the whole household, summoned by the noise, had worked vigorously for some minutes, with napkins and dusting brushes, that poor John Donkey was sufficiently rid of his enemies to be able to leave in safety by another door than that which he had entered.

This is no fable, reader, but a veracious narrative; yet there is a moral in it as good as if it were a fable, and one which the strong, who attempt to oppress the insignificant and apparently weak—and the middle-class, who are inclined to poke their noses into other people's business, and the covetous, who hanker after that which does not belong to them, would do well to consider, for all such are liable to the same experiences as the donkey met with among the bee-hives.

"And Thelot Him."

A school teacher relates the following amusing incident. One day I saw a little fellow with his arms around a witch of a girl, endeavoring, if I interpreted the manifestation right, to kiss her. "Tommy," said I, "what are you doing there?" "Nothing, sir," spoke the bright-eyed little fellow; "he's with trying to kiss me, that he wath, ther," and eyed him keenly.

"Why, Lucy, what prompted him to act so ungentlemanly, right here in school?" I asked, anticipating some fun.

"Oh, he hitched up here and wanted me to kiss him, and I told him I wouldn't kiss thuch a thassy boy as he is; then he thud he'd kiss me and I told him he darthn't, but then he thud he would do it, and I told him I would tell the mas'ter, if he did; but he thud he didn't care a thump for the mas'ter, and he tried to kiss me hard," and the little thing sighed.

"Why didn't you tell me as soon as you could?" I asked, in a pleasant manner.

"Oh," she replied, with a naïveté I did not often see, "I didn't care much if he did kiss me, and the I left him." Here the whole school, which had been listening attentively, broke out in an uproarious laugh, while our young hero and heroine blushed deeply.

Mrs. Gage, in a speech at the recent feminine convention, told the story of a woman who, having secured a second spouse that "nursed the baby," &c., very accommodately averred that "a husband was the next best thing about a house, to the cooking stove."

"Many a lady who objects to being kissed under the missetle, has no objection to be kissed under the rose." A contemporary in copying the above, makes it read as follows:

"Many a lady who objects to being kissed under the middle toe has no objection to be kissed under the nose."

Old Fashions.—Old fashions are constantly recurring as new and thus they form a circle. Even the Quakers fall in to the fashion a number of times during a century. Would it not be well if others would follow their example, in standing still and letting fashion come to them, instead of wasting so much time and labor as is necessary to keep up in the race?

In Falsing the heart above despair, an old fiddle is worth four doctors and two drug shops.

How John Swore for Betty.

The law of the State of Virginia prohibits marriage unless the parties are of lawful age, or by the consent of the parents.

John M., a well-to-do farmer, in the valley of Virginia, was blest with every comfort, except that great desideratum—a wife. John cast his eyes around, but unsuccessfully, until the fell upon Betty, a daughter of John Jones, one of the prettiest and nicest girls in the country. After a courtship of six weeks, John was rendered happy by the consent of his dear Betty.

The next day, John, with a friend, went to town to get the necessary documents; with the forms of procuring which he was most lamentably ignorant. Being directed to the clerk's office, John, with a good deal of hesitation, informed the urbane Mr. Brown, "that he was going to get married to Betty Jones," and wanted to know what he must do to compass that desirable consummation. Mr. Brown, with a bland smile, informed him, "that he, after being satisfied that no legal impediment prevented the ceremony, would for the sum of three dollars, grant him the license." John, much relieved, handed him the necessary funds.

"Allow me," said Brown, "to ask you a few questions. You are twenty-one years of age, I suppose, Mr. M.—"

"Yes," said John.

"Do you solemnly swear that Betty Jones, spinster, is of lawful age, (made and enacted by the Legislature of Virginia,) to take the marriage vow?"

"What's that?" said John.

"Well," said John, "Mr. Clerk, I want to get married, and I must get married; but I joined the church the last revival, and I wouldn't swear for a hundred dollars."

"Then, sir, you cannot get married."

"Can't get married! Good gracious, Mr. Clerk, they'll turn me out of church if I swear! Don't refuse, Mr. Clerk, for heaven's sake. I'll give you ten dollars if you let me go out swearing."

"Can't do it, Mr. M.—"

"Hold on, Mr. Clerk, I'll swear. I could not give up Betty for any church. I'll swear—may I be damned if she ain't eighteen years old. Give me the license."

He got it.

Origin of the Horse Rake.

"Sam, I want you to rake all the hay up to-day. I am going away, and will not be back before night," said farmer Kissam, near fifty years ago. "Yes, massa, we have 'um all up right, and no mistake."

Sam and his sable companions took their rakes and proceeded to the hay-field in good earnest; but the sun rose higher and shone hotter and hotter, until they essayed just to stop a bit under the inviting shade of an apple tree.—Here they beguiled the time away so pleasantly, listening to Sam's marvelous stories, that, before they were aware, the horn sounded for dinner, and the hay not half raked. Here was a dilemma! If master should come home and find the hay not raked, a settlement would be the consequence.—What was to be done?

"I tell you what, Jack, I think we can make a big rake like our hand rakes, and hitch de sorrel to it, and make him help us. Massa has one straight stick, and I will bore him full of holes, and you saw some pins about two feet long and put in de holes, and I will put a strong stick in de middle to hold him by. Tom, get old sorrel, and tie his traces to de end of de stick with a rope, and we'll have de hay up yet afore night."

And, sure enough, they did get up a hay-rake, and scratched the hay together in a hurry. When the boss came home he noticed a singular looking contrivance in the lot, and, not introducing it, he saw at once they had introduced a new idea, and calling in the aid of a carpenter, he constructed the first horse rake in the United States.—Said horse rake was made in the town of Jamaica, Long Island, and lazy negroes were the inventors.—American Agriculturist.

Hay Making.

Professor Pallas describes a little animal called the rat hare, which inhabits the moist and gloomy forests of the Altai mountains of Siberia. This animal is sometimes solitary, at others numbers congregate in a common dwelling. About the middle of August they begin the collection of their winter stores of food. With this purpose they bring together and spread out on some sunny rock near their chosen habitation several varieties of nutritious grasses. These are cured in the sun, and, in the month of September, the hay thus made is put into one or more stacks under some sheltering rock. These stacks are often eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. A subterranean gallery is then constructed leading from their burrow to the centre of the haystack. Thus, however deep the winter's snow, they have an uninterrupted and covered path-way to their store of food. Pallas found on patient and careful examination of the hay that it consisted of the choicest aromatic herbs cut when most vigorous, free from flowers or ears of seed, or hard woody stems, and dried so slowly as to form a green and succulent food. Can't our farmers learn from these Siberian hay makers?

A drunken father undertook to chastise an undutiful son, nearly as large as himself, in the Second Ward, on the Fourth of July, but fell suddenly down—prostrated by a son stroke!—Louisville Journal.

On the 5th instant, three and a half inches of rain fell in Charleston, S. C., during about twelve hours' time.

A fine coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

Trees in the Street.

Few persons sufficiently consider the great sanitary value of trees in the streets. Their use is not for shade alone, and no greater error can be committed than to regard parks as mere play and shade grounds. They purify the whole atmosphere by the chemical action constantly going on with their leaves, and a well planted park will cleanse half a dozen adjacent squares as effectually as a street filled with decaying matter will poison its own vicinity.

The theory of the purifying effects of the leaves of trees is old, yet important enough to bear re-statement at least once a year. The leaf absorbs the carbon purifying gases, and at the same time gives out oxygen, in which the local atmosphere is deficient. A vigorous tree of full foliage will absolutely correct the unhealthiness of all air that passes through it; and this is so well known in malarious districts and pestiferous swamps that it is relied upon to secure almost absolute immunity to the occupant. When cut down, by persons who did not know what protection they were enjoying, the most sudden fatality has followed. The streets of every town are generators of malaria in bad if not the worst forms, and the low and crowded ones having bad and careless tenants can scarcely be breathed in on such summer nights as these, by persons unaccustomed to them and sensitive to malaria. There is scarcely a conceivable form of gas from decaying substances which does not enter into the aggregate of the foul presence. Carbonated, sulphuretted and ammoniacal gases issue and mingle from every inch of surface, and the heat and humidity predispose every living person to so much of injury as their presence and contagion can affect.

A row of close growing horse chestnuts presents perhaps the greatest amount of leaf surface for this purification which it is possible to get. The tree grows rapidly, and its large palmate leaves luxuriate on this very abundance of unbreathable gases.—Many varieties of trees planted have no capacity to resist the chances of injury so numerous in a town, and others are nuisances to themselves.

How to Make Indian Whiskey and Get by an Indian War.

A citizen of St. Paul furnishes some pretty hard papers on his fellow-citizens who trade with the Northwestern Indians. He says a barrel of the "pure Cincinnati," even after it has run the gauntlet of railroad and lake travel, is a sufficient basis upon which to manufacture one hundred barrels of "good Indian liquor!" He says a small bucketful of the Cincinnati article is poured into a washtub almost full of rainwater; a large quantity of "dog-leg," tobacco and red pepper is then thrown into the tub; a bitter species of root, common in "the land of the Dakotas," is then cut and added; burnt sugar or some such article is used to restore something like the original color of the whiskey. The compound has to be kept on hand a few days before it is fit for use. Is it then administered to the aborigines at libitum. He says all an Indian wants is something that will "bite," and it matters not whether it is pepper, rum or tobacco; that he will give forty acres of land for one dose. He says some of the speculators, when they wish to "drive a bargain," have only to administer this innocent preparation to the Chippewas and Sioux simultaneously, and they all start at once for their war clubs and tomahawks, and proceed to cleave each other's brains out.

Grass Widows in Indiana.

A correspondent of the Dayton Journal, who has been travelling out in the Wabash regions in Hoosierdom, discovered one peculiarity in every town he tarried in: Speaking of grass reminds me of the fact that Indiana (and particularly the Wabash) is literally swarming with grass widows. Every hotel or tavern has or have had one or more of those bewitching vixens domiciled with them for ten days, which makes them citizens and residents of the State of Indiana, and, with a little hard swearing, natives too. At the expiration of ten days a husband is commenced against some vile suitor, and, as a matter of course, a divorce is granted if for no other cause than incompatibility of temper. Here are congregated from all the States in the Union (except Illinois, which is a competitor for this profitable lawyer trade) all the disconsolated grass widows. A case I heard of in Port-wad, where the widow of a millionaire had come from Brazil, remained here ten days, got her divorce, with \$100,000 of alimony, and would have had more, but old Grass had no more in the United States that was comestible.

A gentleman having written a letter, concluded it as follows: "Give Everybody's love to Everybody, so that Nobody may be aggrieved by Anybody being forgotten by Somebody."

Equal parts of pulverized alum and salt sprinkled upon moist cotton and placed in the hollow of an aching tooth will stop the pain at once.

To get rid of the smell of oily paint, put a handful of hay in a pail of water, and let it stand in a room newly painted.

On the 5th instant, three and a half inches of rain fell in Charleston, S. C., during about twelve hours' time.

A fine coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive."

For The Compiler.

FRIEND STAHL.—Dear Sir:—Will thee be kind enough to publish the following article on Butter-making, as there is a hard season approaching, when our butter-makers have the most trouble in making good butter. It agrees with my views on the subject, with some few exceptions—one is, I think, the cream should be churned, in summer time, every other day, if not every day, as I know, by experience, the fresher the cream when churned the fresher the butter is.

I use the common earthen ware, and keep the crocks sweet by boiling them once a month in clear lye and then in clear water.

MRS. JOSEPH SHERIFF.

Butter Making.

We find in the Maine Farmer a Prize Essay by Mrs. H. Winchester, of Brewster, read before the Maine State Agricultural Society, at Bangor, September, 1857. It contains so much information on this subject, that we think its perusal will benefit our readers:

I have been practically acquainted with butter-making for more than twenty years, and hope I shall be able to give some plain directions for making good butter, which will be valuable to young housewives; whilst those who know more about it than I do, will be induced, by my example, to communicate their knowledge to the public for the benefit of others.

I believe it is as easy to make good butter as that of an inferior quality. In the first place, to make good butter, we must have good milk. More depends on the quality of the milk than many would suppose. Some cows give richer milk than others. The cows which give poor milk should be sold to the butchers, and their places supplied with good ones. They should have pure water, and rich grasses, or fodder, in abundance, because the milk is flavored by the food. Turnips or garlic impart their peculiar taste to the milk, and so do all kinds of food on which the cow feeds, though some taint it more than others. In winter, if cows are fed on poor hay, the milk will be poor, and the butter white and of an inferior quality. The excellence of June butter is owing to the rich young grasses which are so abundant at that time. The farmer should see that his cows are supplied with the best of food, if he would have good butter. Corn fodder, carrots, pumpkins, beets, and Indian meal, or shorts, are good for fall and winter feeding.

It is not necessary to say that the milk-room and dishes should be clean; for all admit it. But every one does not know how important it is to have pure air in the dairy-room—to see that it is as far removed as possible from all impure odors, or anything that will taint the atmosphere, and thus injure the butter. The milk-room should be clean, cool, dry, airy, and well ventilated. Pies may be excluded by a wire gauze screen in the windows. The temperature should range from thirty-five to sixty-five degrees, as cream separates best in a cool place. I find that milk which is set to rise in a hot room, will very soon become sour, will not yield so much cream, and will make soft, oily butter, which will soon become rancid. The dairy should front the North, and be shaded by trees so as to admit the light and air, but exclude the sunshine and the heat.

I am now using "Davis' Patent World's Fair Churn." I like it because it churns easily, and separates the butter from the milk quicker and easier than any other churn I know of. The churn should not be soaked over night. Put in a quart of boiling water, churn it one minute, then draw it off and pour in a pailful of cold water to remain in the churn for five minutes, and your churn is ready for use. As soon as you have done with it, wash it well, dry it, and put it in a dry place. Churning should be done early in the morning, while it is cool. Rapid churning is not the best; but if the cream is bad, and of the right temperature, it will require less than half an hour.

The temperature of the cream to churn best, should be sixty-two degrees. Cream must be slightly acid before it will make butter; and in cool weather it must be put in a warm place for that purpose. I never scald milk, or cream, because it gives the butter a flavor which I do not like, and it is useless labor. I use tin pans to set my milk, because they are light to handle, and are easily kept sweet and clean.—Milk should be skimmed before it becomes acid in the least degree. The first cream that rises is the best, both in flavor and in color. The milk should not be set more than twenty-four hours, and it is better if skimmed in twelve hours, as what little might be lost in quantity would be gained in quality.—Recently I measured out sixteen gallons of milk, set it twenty-four hours, skimmed nine quarts of cream from it, and churned nine pounds of butter;—thus obtaining nine ounces of butter from a gallon of milk. The cream should be kept in stone or glass jars, or well glazed or enameled ware, as the acid corrodes common cheap glass, and it imparts poison to the cream. Too much care cannot be taken to have our food free from mineral poisons. I wish our house-wives understood this matter better than they do.—The cream should not be uncovered except by a gauze, which will not exclude the air. I put an ounce of fine salt into a three-gallon jar when I begin to fill it, with cream, and stir the cream well, morning and evening. It should not be kept more than a week.

An old lady had a hard, I draw of the bottom milk, and remove the butter-fat, and mix in two ounces

The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CHIEF JUSTICE.
WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Delegate Meetings and County Convention.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county met at the house of H. D. Watters, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 24th of July inst., and on motion adopted, unanimously, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county are requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate elections, on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Monday following, (the 23d of August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, and transact such other business as may be necessary. The Delegate elections to be open at 2 o'clock and close at 4 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the Borough of Gettysburg, in the latter the election to be held between the hours 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

H. J. STAHL, Chm.
HENRY J. KERN, Sec'y.
July 26, 1858.

Getting Tired of Misrule.—The "People's" Mayor of Philadelphia is managing so miserably that several of the papers are calling on him to resign. Murders and robberies are committed in broad day light, without the least hindrance or interference by the cowardly pack of Police he has appointed. This is the first fruit of the new organization. Let the people of this State take warning, and clip the wings of this amalgamation party before it does further harm.

The Republican State Convention in Ohio has contemptuously repudiated all association with the so-called "People's Party" in that State.

Election in Washington.—WASHINGTON, July 19.—The election in the fourth ward today for alderman to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Goddard, resulted as follows: First precinct, Mohun, Democrat, 210; second precinct, 401. Pepper, Know Nothing, first precinct, 206; second precinct, 101. Mohun's majority, 204.

Death of Gen. Quitman.—Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN died on Saturday morning week, at his residence near Natchez, Mississippi, of disease contracted at the National Hotel (Washington City) six years ago—so says the telegraphic despatch. He was about 63 years of age, and had distinguished himself as a brave and successful officer in the Mexican war.

From Utah we have advices that Gen. Johnston entered Salt Lake city with his forces on the 26th ult. The Mormons have been invited to return to their deserted homes.

Bogus.—A Report, just published, made by a Committee appointed by the last Legislature of this State, shows the Bank of Crawford County, the Shamokin Bank, the Tioga County Bank, and the McKean County Bank, to be bogus affairs, gotten up to cheat the people, by a party of Buffalo brokers.

The Hollidaysburg papers notice some trouble already in the new Central Bank of Pennsylvania, just put in operation there. Two of the directors, it is stated, have resigned, and prejudicial reports are said to be in circulation.

The new usury law of Pennsylvania, as passed by the last Legislature, went into effect on the first inst. By this law money can be borrowed and loaned according to the terms agreed upon by the parties, provided that where a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. is agreed upon, the excess must be paid to the lender, otherwise it cannot be collected. There is no restriction with regard to the rate.

Dysentery, of a virulent type, is said to prevail to a serious extent in some portions of the "Lower End" of York county. As an evidence of the fatal nature of the disease, it is mentioned that in a circuit of three miles in Chestnut township, no less than six persons have fallen victims to dysentery, in the space of two weeks, viz: Alexander M. Wilson, aged 40 years; Mrs. Warner, aged about 95 years; two children of a Mr. Wilson, aged two and four years; and two of Jackson Warner's children.

The Fraser River gold region is partially in the United States and partly in the British possessions—so it is said.

READ AND REFLECT!—If there is any creed held sacred by the Black Republican party, it is the doctrine of the equality of the negro with the white race. In proof of this we need only inform our readers that the House of Representatives in Connecticut, by a vote of one hundred and twelve to ninety-four, has passed a bill to amend the Constitution of that State so as to allow negroes to vote. Every Black Republican voted for it and every Democrat against it. An amendment was proposed by the same committee so that it should be required by the State Constitution, that foreigners should remain in the State twenty-one years before being allowed to vote. Under the operation of such a law, the most filthy, ragged, or ignorant fugitive slave, will be allowed to vote at once, while the foreigner, no odds how intelligent, must wait his twenty-one years. The white foreigner is disfranchised while the negro is caressed and allowed to become a citizen at once. The same thing has been done in Massachusetts and other New England States. A similar amendment has been proposed to the Constitution of Ohio. It is useless for Black Republican prints to deny this as being one of the fundamental doctrines of their party. It is in fact the only principle upon which they are united, and which holds them together as a party.

"Full" and "Empty."

It was quite common to hear from the leaders of the opposition during the last campaign, denunciations loud and deep, of the plottings of the Democracy. To quote the language of their stump orators, "of that policy which enriched the government and impoverished the people." The evils resulting from a large surplus in the Treasury were pointed out, and were dwelt upon pertinaciously and eloquently. The manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the country, they said, were injured and crippled by the withdrawal of so large an amount of the circulating medium from the ordinary channels of business. In a word, remarks the York Democratic Press, incalculable good was to result from the depletion of the Treasury, and a distribution of the money among the people. Since that period the Treasury has indeed been depleted. Every dollar "buried" in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, has passed out, and is now circulating through the ordinary channels of business and trade, or "buried" in the vaults of State banks. Almost every dollar of it is in the country, for in the last half year we have imported little or nothing. Our opponents, instead of pointing out the benefits that have flowed from the acquisition of so much more money by the people, have changed their tactics and are now engaged in bewailing the evils of an empty Treasury, and are arguing in favor of a Tariff that will replenish it. In one short year our opponents have entirely changed around. A year ago a full Treasury was the greatest injury to the best interests of the country, but now it is an empty Treasury that is working untold misfortunes. The busy hum of industry is to be hushed, and the gaunt forms of want and starvation are to stalk through the land. The people will be very apt to suspect our opponents of possessing a set of stereotyped denunciatory phrases against the Administration and the Democratic party, the only difference being the insertion of the words "full" or "empty!"

John M. Read—His Position Defined.

In commending the nomination of JOHN M. READ, the Germantown Telegraph says that "the views on public questions he now holds have always been entertained by him; and if his party has in any measure gone astray, or ran after strange gods, his faith has remained unshaken and his fidelity unquestioned." As the editor of the Telegraph was an original Read man, we presume he speaks by the book. Before Mr. READ strayed into the Republican camp he was a Democrat, holding fast to all the doctrines of the Democratic party. Upon the single question of the best manner of dealing with slavery in the Territories, he differed; and for that cause alone formed his present political connection. Wherein Republicanism differed from Democracy he became a Republican, but in all points where the Democratic creed differed from that of its opponents he adhered to that creed. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the Telegraph's exposition of Mr. READ's position, and we believe to be a correct one. On the tariff, and all the questions which formerly divided the Democratic from the Whig party, he holds fast to the opinions that have "always been entertained by him"—that is, to Democratic opinions. This accounts for the exceedingly mild tariff resolutions passed by the convention that nominated Mr. READ. It doubtless excluded the idea of protection for the sake of protection, so as to accommodate Mr. READ with a platform upon which he could stand without sacrificing any of the opinions that have "always been entertained by him."

A Statue of Edward Everett.—The Boston Courier recommends that when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the domain, be erected of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured. Right.

Gov. Desver, of Kansas, does not intend to resign.

Mock Auction.

Now it is not to be supposed that the Republican party, as a party, will identify itself with the movement in favor of Protection. Nor are we aware that it should do so, even if it were practicable. We suspect that in times past the interests of the country may have suffered from mixing up the question of Protection with party politics; and the Southern Free Trade party may have carried the day when they could not have done so but for such mixture. But, however that may be, it seems to us that, as a national party, the Republicans cannot take ground either in favor of Protection or against it. In the States, and in Congressional Districts, on the other hand, they may act on the subject as the majority of the party may find to be advisable. Thus in Maine where the Republican State Convention has just adopted among its resolutions one looking toward Protection. In Philadelphia, the other day, a Protectionist meeting was held, in which many leading Republicans took part. On the other hand, among the resolutions of the recent Convention of the Free Democracy of St. Louis was one decidedly in favor of Free Trade; and we may yet see prominent Republicans taking part in Free-Trade meetings, and we may see State Conventions declaring themselves on that side. Among the Republican journals, too, there is and has been the same discrepancy on this question, but it has never yet interfered with their hearty co-operation with each other as regards the great objects of the party. To be sure, we have sometimes complained of the tone with which our Free-Trade friends in the Republican ranks have spoken of the ideas we have now and then thought proper to present; but after all it was only a question of manners. Perfect tolerance and freedom of discussion and opinion are all that are necessary. For our part, as Protectionists, we are willing to trust to these and to the logic of events. Nor do we despair of seeing a Congress elected in which even Democratic members shall be brought by these potent advocates of the truth to support substantially what we regard as the proper system.

New York Tribune, July 18th, 1858.

We admire, with our contemporary of the Bedford Gazette, the bare-faced atrocity of the above extract. The article from which it is taken, commences with the prognostication, that "it is impossible not to foresee that the question of Protection to American Industry is to play an important part in our politics for some time to come." Mr. Greeley favors what he calls a "proper system" of Protection; one "which even Democratic members shall be brought to support;" one which we may therefore fairly infer would be spit upon by the high tariffists of Pennsylvania. But New York has more interest in commerce than in manufactures, more interest in importations from Manchester and Sheffield than in transportation from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and Mr. Greeley and the New York Republicans can afford to be liberal. It was the intention of the above extract to evince a liberal spirit; but it goes beyond, and becomes profligate. In States and even in exceptional Congressional districts, where, owing to the presence of large manufacturing interests, a high tariff will be popular, the Republicans are advised to make it a plank in their local platform; but in other States, and congressional districts, where a high tariff will be unpopular, and here Mr. Greeley had all the western States in his eye, but did not choose to mention them—in such States Republicans must not be expected to favor Protection. And what would be the result if a campaign thus planned should prove successful? What would be the action of a Black Republican Congress thus constituted? And even if the "proper system" of Mr. Greeley, "which even Democratic members shall be brought to support," should be adopted by Congress, with the aid of Democratic votes, where is the assurance that it will not be vetoed by a Black Republican Free Trade President, if God in his wisdom, should inflict so great an evil upon us? But we shall, doubtless, be spared the trial. With New England in the lobby with bribes for "free iron," with New York's preponderating interests in favor of foreign importations, with the Great West in favor of free trade, and with the thousand millions of Rail-road capital all over the country, what we ask the Iron Manufacturers of Pennsylvania, have we to expect from a protective tariff in the future? leaving out of view the whole South, whose interests are in favor of free trade. If the manufacturers and artisans of Pennsylvania will study their real condition and relations, they cannot fail to discover that their dire misfortunes always proceed out of the derangements of the currency and the evils of the credit system, and that their real protective system is to be found in a currency whose nominal and intrinsic value, (either directly or representatively) are the same.

Worth Trying.—On the subject of "bites and stings" Hall's Journal of Health has an item which may be important to some:

As many of our readers are preparing to travel or go in the country for the summer, it may be useful to remind them that an ounce vial of spirits of hartshorn should be considered one of the indispensables, as in case of being bitten or stung by any poisonous animal or insect, the immediate free application of the alkali as a wash to the part bitten gives instant, perfect and permanent relief, the bite of a mad dog, we believe, not excepted; so will strong ashes and water.

A number of the citizens of Hanover contemplate an excursion to the Falls of Niagara during the present season. By way of the Northern Central Railroad the "round trip" is made in a few days.

Do you want to save Fifty Dollars in the purchase of a Carriage? If you do, inquire at The Compiler office.

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The Mulatto State Convention.

The Mulatto State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 14th, was a strange affair. Strange in the material out of which it was composed, strange in the character of the men nominated, and strange in the resolutions sent forth as the *dean* of the great People's party which, according to the predictions of its friends, it too sweep the State this fall from the Delaware to the State line of Ohio. The members of the Convention were of all shades of political opinions save Democracy. They represented the odds and ends of all the dishonest, corrupt factions that infest and curse our State. But the lead was given to those whose apostasy from the Democratic party was more recent and glaring. Ex-Governor RANKIN of Kansas, was chosen President of the Convention, and the managers of the body were all men who at some time had been members of the party which they are now opposing, in common with their Mulatto brethren. Mingling with these renegade Democrats were Free Soilers, Abolitionists, Free Lovers, and all others who wish a fresh deal of the cards in hopes they may hold a winning hand. There was nothing in common among this band of fanatics, save hatred to Democratic principles and men, and an eager longing for the spoils which fall to the lot of the victors after the engagement.

If the convention was composed of strange material, its nominees are justly liable to the same appellation. JOHN M. READ and WILLIAM M. FRAZER, both Democrats until ambition turned their heads and lured them from the path of honest conviction, are the nominees of this Mulatto Convention. Is there not something strange in this? Where were the Old Line Whigs and original Abolitionists, that they did not claim a representative on this ticket? Have they sunk into the dust at the feet of their masters, and rest content to do their bidding without even a show of recognition? It would seem so from the proceedings of the Mulatto Convention. These men have fallen to the level of their associates, and now look only to success, disregarding altogether the welfare of the State, the peace and stability of the Confederation.

But stranger of all are the Resolutions passed by the Convention as the platform upon which the Mulatto allies are to stand during the State canvass. They fully represent the mongrel character of the convention, and are curiosities of a rich and rare description. They proclaim "that the Federal Constitution, the sovereign rights and Union of the States, must and shall be preserved," while they are in full union with the views of GIDEN and BANKS, and other notorious Abolitionists, who openly proclaim a war upon one section of the Union, and express a willingness to let the Union slide, unless they are allowed to mould the policy of the National Government to suit their interested purposes; they protest against the Kansas policy of the National Administration as subversive of the principles of our government, while advocating the right of Congress to force upon the people of a Territory a government irrespective of their consent; they protest against the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, the face of official figures, which prove the entire falsity of the charge; and in this manner do they make up the issues which are to be forced into the coming campaign. Every charge is groundless, and the people are intelligent enough to see through the deception intended, and punish those who hope to profit by it.

The resolution on the subject of a tariff is so peculiar, that we present it entire, in order that all may see the reckless character of the men who controlled this Convention. It reads thus:

6. That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government, should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and inlaying them such discriminating protection could be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry.

In this resolution there is a total abandonment of the old dogma of "protection for the sake of protection," which is a standing text with the Mulatto orators when speaking in this State. Coal is not mentioned. Iron is repudiated. The great Pennsylvania staples are thrown overboard, and the resolution speaks of raising "revenue" by the imposition of duties. This, taken in its plain meaning, is a full surrender to the Democratic doctrine on the subject of a tariff, and proves that all the protection talk of the Mulatto presses and orators has been insincere and deceptive. But what is meant by the latter clause of this resolution, "the rights of free labor?" Is a tariff to be framed upon a sectional basis? Are the products of the North to be shielded by a duty, while those of the South are not? Are Massachusetts and Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, to come within the circle of this *free labor* arrangement, while Virginia and South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida are to be excluded? There is no escape from this leaf. Somebody is to be cheated. Shall it be this State? It is for the people to say.

The bait offered to the Americans is the following:

10. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to places from whence they have been shipped to our shores.

This is not much for a party that has carried upon its banners the proud and defiant motto, "Americans shall rule America," but we suppose it was considered sufficient by the leaders of that party.

The whole Convention was one unmitigated farce, and its candidates will be repudiated by the Union loving Democracy of Pennsylvania, as an insult upon the fair fame and credit of the old Commonwealth.

Twins at Eighty-four.—A subscriber living near Lebanon, Tenn., informs the Russellville, Ky. Herald, that a negro woman, living in his neighborhood, who is eighty-four years of age, recently gave birth to two children. The mother and children are doing well. A remarkable freak of nature.

A number of the citizens of Hanover contemplate an excursion to the Falls of Niagara during the present season. By way of the Northern Central Railroad the "round trip" is made in a few days.

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How They Lie!

We ask the attention of our readers to the following wholesale fabrication of the Washington correspondents of the *National Gazette*, with the triumphant exposure of it from the *Examiner* of that city:

"The fiscal year has now expired, and within a fortnight we shall know the receipts of the quarter which expired on the 30th of June. But all the other data are at hand by which the operations of the year may be measured. And here they are, roughly, for public edification:

Balance in the Treasury 1st of July, 1857, according to Report of Secretary.	\$17,710,114 27
Receipts first quarter from customs, lands and miscellaneous.	20,925,819 81
Receipts second quarter do.	9,022,665 00
Receipts third quarter do.	8,002,148 35
Receipts fourth quarter, (just expired, estimated).	8,000,000 00
Treasury notes under act of 22d December, 1857.	20,000,000 00
Loan under act June,	20,000,000 00
Total.	\$101,735,047 42

"It thus appears that there have been received by and granted to the Administration, within the fiscal year, nearly \$102,000,000!"—*Washington Correspondent of the Gazette.*

To which the *Examiner* crushingly replies—thus:

"That figures can be made to lie abominably is conclusively proved by the above statement, which is intended to convey the impression that the expenses of the Government for the year ending 1st July, 1858, were \$101,000,000, although it is not so unequivocally stated."

"From the balance in the Treasury of \$17,000,000 last July, deduct in round numbers \$4,000,000, which was paid on the national debt; also deduct over \$11,000,000 to pay deficiencies in debts for 1857, contracted by the last Congress, which was Republican in that branch, which has special charge of the revenue service, and which it had failed to supply means to pay. We must also deduct the \$20,000,000 loan, not a dollar of which went to defray the expenses of the year ending July 1st, 1858. It is all for the coming year. Of the Treasury notes of \$20,000,000 are now on hand, not over \$10,000,000 having been applied on last year's expenditures. These various deductions amount to \$45,000,000, leaving the actual expenditures of Mr. Buchanan's administration only \$56,000,000 for the year 1858, being several millions of dollars less than the expenses of the last year of General Pierce's administration. Every dollar of the fifty-five millions were authorized and declared right by the Republican House of Representatives which elected Banks Speaker."

The Know Nothing and Black Republican Opposition have a desperate case to bolster up. Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, they started a loud "hue and cry" in regard to the appropriations, fixing them at the enormous figure of \$100,000,000. Soon, however, the calculation was spoiled by the publication of the true figures, being little more than half that sum! Now, they are trying another tack. They charge President Buchanan with the expenses of collecting the revenue, a matter which is entirely within the appropriations and regulation of Congress—and in regard to which nobody will be deceived but the wilfully blind. That humbug is too shallow.

The Union of the Opposition.

From present indications, it would seem, says the *Somerset Democrat*, that the Opposition to the Democracy in this State are not so likely to combine all the elements of their strength in the ensuing campaign. In many quarters, the greatest disaffection exists, and it is not at all unlikely that their attempted combination will prove an utter failure, followed up by a defeat as inglorious as their proposed "union" is unprincipled.

In Allegheny county the spirit of opposition discord is spreading rapidly, and promises at this early day the very best result to the Democracy. In Blair and Huntingdon counties, in our own Congressional district, a like insubordination exists in the ranks of the enemy, which promises us good results. So it is in other sections, and so will it continue to be until the great battle is fought in October. From the inception of this Opposition movement we have believed it would prove a miserable abortion, and every subsequent day's observation has but tended to confirm us in this belief. It is not the thing for the times, and cannot be successfully carried out. The Democracy of the old Keystone is invincible when united, and united it will be when it again measures swords with the common enemy. No disagreement upon a single question of governmental policy will make the heterodox doctrines of our mongrel enemies orthodox with Democrats. They will not turn their backs upon one another, because of a difference of opinion on a question now settled, and thus give "aid and comfort" to their worst foes. No, indeed. They will not be seduced from their fidelity to the party which has built up, protected, defended, and gloriously preserved our Union—but they will be found marching onward, united and firm, and shoulder to shoulder, for the Constitution and the Union, in the great battle that will shortly come off between them and an ever unprincipled and an ever unscrupulous Opposition. Let the war-whoop be sounded. We do not fear the result.

Enemy of the Timothy Seed.—A correspondent, writing from Ohio Farm, Ill., says—Timothy seed, which has been quite a staple in this part of the country, is being destroyed by a worm that much resembles the army worm, but of a lighter color. They climb the stalk and eat the seed out of the chaff. In some fields that I have examined, one-half the heads are already destroyed, and they are still at work.

Further from Ohio.—St. Louis, July 21.—Mr. Joseph B. Larielle, direct from Salt Lake City, states that communication between the peace-commissioners, and Brigham Young was kept up daily, and a most peaceful feeling prevailed.

Town & County Affairs.

On our first page this morning will be found the Letter of ROBERT TYLER, Esq., to the Democratic Celebration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 5th of July. We trust not one of our readers will fail to peruse it attentively.

The article on Butter-making, on the same page, should command the attention of all interested. Its suggestions may be regarded as valuable, and especially when endorsed by one so competent to judge in the premises as Mrs. SHERBY.

The Bridge to be erected across Miney Branch, on the road from Fairfield to Numemaker's Mill, was, on Tuesday last, let to T. K. Taylor & Bro., of Liberty township, (lowest bidders,) for \$1,190.

In addition to the long list of town improvements published by us some time since, we understand that DAVID THORPE, Sr., is about having a two-story brick dwelling erected near the west end of Chambersburg street; David and Charles Ziegler contractors.

A head of Timothy, eleven inches in length, grown upon the farm of Col. JOHN WAUGH in Hamilton township, was sent to our office the other day. Although so very long, it was thick in proportion, and contained an extraordinary quantity of seed.

Mr. JACOB ECKENRODE, residing on the Mummaburg road, sends in to the "Museum" a stalk of Oats measuring six feet and seven inches. Who can beat it?

The Coal Oil Lamps, for sale at GILLERIE & THOMAS, in York street, are coming into general use. They possess several highly desirable qualities, chief among which is SAFETY. Call at the Store and see for yourselves.

Normal School.

Mr. CONVERSE opened his Normal School in this place on Monday last, and we are pleased to be informed that sufficient scholars are in attendance to justify him in going on. The session will last ten weeks, and those desiring to enter the school may yet do so.

Camphene Accident.

Another Warning!—We learn with regret that Miss HANNAH, second daughter of our friend JOHN LEHMAN, Esq., of Franklin Grove, Illinois, (formerly of this county,) was recently severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp. She had just returned home from a ball at Dixon, ten miles distant, and was in the imprudent act of filling a lighted lamp with the fluid, when the explosion took place, the fire instantly communicating with her dress, and before it could be subdued, her hands, arms, face and breast, were burned almost to a crisp. Her eyesight was, happily, not injured. There were hopes of her recovery at the date of the letter through which our information is derived, but her sufferings were excruciating.

City Meet, Emmitsburg.

A gentleman of Philadelphia, present at the recent Commencement at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, speaks, through the Catholic Herald and Visitor, in high terms of the untiring labors of Mr. WILK, the proprietor of the new City Hotel, the house having been crowded to excess. "All that can be done for the accommodation of the public, Mr. Wilk is doing, with an energy and zeal that must command success." That's so, every word of it.

When properly fixed in his new and spacious house, Mr. W. will be better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. He deserves a large patronage for the enterprise he has exhibited.

A Fishing Party.

Composed of gentlemen of our town, and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, visiting here, came off along the Great Conowago, in the vicinity of Roth's mill, on Wednesday last. Although the day turned out to be decidedly wet, the party enjoyed themselves and had a general good time. After several hours spent in fishing—making lots of "water hauls"—the party examined into the contents of numerous baskets "stowed away" in the vehicles, and had something to eat, taking it in true fishermen's style. After that Gen. WALTER's barn floor was taken possession of. "Speechifying" followed, much to the edification and instruction of the audience; then came music on the fiddle and a free dance; and concluding with an exhibition of "the elephant"—quite a good thing, and novel.

A Pic Nic.

Was had on the banks of Conowago, on the State Road, on Saturday last, in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of the surrounding neighborhood participated. A pleasant time was had, as has always been the case with parties at that place. Another Pic Nic will come off there on Wednesday.

Reverend.

The Supreme Court has reversed the case of Hill & alias vs. Mpley, which was argued from this county last year, and ordered a new trial. This is the celebrated "Witherow and Epley case," which has been in the Courts of this county for the last 20 or 30 years.

If the weather on Saturday next should be unfavorable, the Tournament at Mummaburg will take place on Monday following.

Answer to Enigma in last week's paper.—Andrew Jackson.

Interesting Facts.

A ship at Boston is loading for the Fraser river mines.

The Indianaapolis (Ind.) Sentinel thinks that, on the whole, the crop of wheat in that State will exceed that of last year.

It is proposed in South Carolina, to erect a monument to Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the revolution.

A new counterfeit \$20 bill on the State bank of Ohio has made its appearance at Cincinnati, which is well executed.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of property was recently destroyed by fire at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Some wag, writing from Cairo, Ill., shows the subiding of the flood, says there are now in that city 453 different and different smells, and several wads yet to be heard from.

On the 9th instant Lawrence King committed suicide in Codorus township, York county, Pa.

The "Valley Spirit" says that the wreck has destroyed a great portion of the wheat crop in Franklin, and the adjoining counties.

The wild pigeons up in Marion county, Ohio, are becoming terribly destructive, literally sweeping the late planted corn-fields clean, pulling up the stalks and devouring every grain. One man lost sixteen acres, another eighteen, another ten, and so on.

A mass of nearly pure copper, weighing over 150 tons, has been thrown up at the Minnesota mine, Lake Superior.

John McDiab, a giant from Georgia, passed through Norfolk on Friday. He weighs 300 lbs., and is said to be 7 feet in height.

An exchange paper makes the assertion that during the last year there were, according to the Registrar's report, 60 cases of the intermarriage of white and colored persons in Boston, and that, in every instance, white females married colored males, there being no case of a white man marrying a colored female.

Nebraska is our largest Territory. It will make about eight States as large as New Hampshire, and is about one-sixth the size of Europe.

One thousand boxes of peaches arrived at New York on Monday in the steamship Columbus from Charleston.

A man who cannot afford to advertise, cannot afford to sell his wares at reasonable prices, and is of course undeserving of patronage.

A singular creature is now on exhibition at Lexington, Missouri. She is seven years old, and is possessed of two perfect heads, four arms, four legs, two hearts, and one well formed body only. She is healthy, active and intelligent, speaks and acts with both mouths, walks well and runs fast, sings with taste and dances gracefully.

During her visit to Birmingham, Queen Victoria listened to a hymn sung by 47,000 Sunday School children.

Where turnips are sown broadcast, they may be safely harrowed when the seed leaf is coming out. This will check the weeds, thin the turnips, and yet leave plenty in the ground for a crop.

The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal announces a "cucumber" festival to come off at Shab's Hall, in that village, on Thursday evening next. Cucumbers, it is supposed, are to be the substantial food, onions for relish, and peanuts for desert.

We learn from the Niagara Falls Gazette, that Canadian engineers have been making surveys within a few days for a tubular bridge across the Niagara at that place.

There has been a distressing time at Delhi, N. Y. Elder Haywood, a Christian Baptist preacher, with a consumptive wife, made an appointment to sleep with a young girl named Sarah Blanchard. The plot was discovered, the girl shot and the elder booted out of town, and then the people hanged and burned his effigy.

The Maine Democratic State Convention has nominated Manasseh H. Smith for Governor, and adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the National Administration.

"Would you not love to gaze on Niagara forever?" said a romantic young girl to her less romantic companion. "Oh, no," said he, "I should not like to have a catarrh always in my eye."

"You don't seem to know how to take me," said a vulgar fellow to a gentleman whom he had insulted. "Yes, I do," said the gentleman, taking him by the nose.

During an examination, a medical student being asked the question, "When does mortification cause?" replied, "When you pop the question and are answered no."

Programme of Exercises.

At the Grand Tournament at Mummaburg, July 31, 1858.

I.—The Procession.—The Procession will form at the Cross Keys Hotel, under direction of Capt. L. C. B. 1. The Assistant Marshal, in the following order: 1. The Horals; 2. The Band; 3. The Chief Marshal, with Assistants; 4. The Knights, two abreast, attended by their Equires; 5. Citizens. The Procession will proceed to the Tilling ground, and the Knights wheel into line, facing the Chief Marshal.

II.—The Dubbing of the Knights, when each Knight entered will receive his cognomen, by which alone he will be recognized during the exercises—and Address by Chief Marshal.

III.—The Tournament—the contest being for the privilege of choosing the Queen of Love and Beauty. All Knights will tilt as they are called by the Horals, and each one will have the opportunity of five tilts, and he who takes the ring of honor will be declared, by the Judges, immediately, as victor, who will then take his station on the right of the Chief Marshal. The contest for the Maids of Honor, four in number, will then be entered into, with the same rules and regulations as the contest for the Queen.

IV.—The Choice.—The fortunate Knights will, after their triumph has been declared, and they have received congratulatory addresses, proceed to choose from the company a Queen and her Maids of Honor, and

The Great Ambassador of Health to all Mankind.

HOLLWAY'S PILLS.

AS GOOD TO THE STOMACH—The want of a sterling medicinal to meet the ill and necessities of the suffering position of human-kind, and to entirely free from general and other deleterious effects, and to be able to cure (fill this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world; **HOLLWAY'S STOMACH PILLS** have become the most useful remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to relieve any ailment, to cure, they attack the cause or root of the complaint, and then by removing the hidden cause of disease reinvigorate and restore the dropping energies of the system, assisting nature in her work of **VITAL SELF-FUNCTIONARY REFORMATION.**

DYSPEPSIA—The great scourge of this century, and the cause of the most distressing antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and purifying remedy disperses it from the patient's system. **CHOLERA, COLIC, AND VOMITING.**

INDIGESTION AND ACIDITY.—**WEAKNESS.**—From whatever cause, indigestion, vomit, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganizations of the system, vanish under the eradication influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.—The proper quantity of **HOLLWAY'S PILLS** will be of great and important importance to the health of the human

SICKLY FEMALES—Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy, whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations. Its effect is all but miraculous.

UNREPUED PROOF.—The testimony of Nations is unanimously borne to the health-giving virtues of his noble remedy, and cor-

Asiatic Cholera,	Dropsey,	Island Weakness,
Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Liver Complaints,
Cholera Infantum,	Diarrhoea and Ague,	Spasms of the Stomach,
Cholera,	Female Complaints,	Piles,
Cholera Dismen-	Hæmorrhage,	Stomach and General,
struæ,	Hæmorrhoids,	Functional Disorders,
Drugs,	Intestines,	Various Affections,
Drugs,	Intestines,	Vermin of all kinds,

Caution.—None are to be taken unless the words "Holloway's New York" are discernible as a water-mark upon every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such

any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*. Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each. A. D. BUELLER, Agent Gettysburg.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

[June 7, 1858. cowly.]

PREPARATION that does not dye, but will restore GRAY HAIR to its original color, by Nature's own process, is **Professor O. J. Wood's celebrated HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

In proof of the above assertion, read the following testimony from distinguished persons from all parts of the country:

Hon. Solomon Mann, Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "My hair, which had become very thin, and entirely white, was restored to its original brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over, the head. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest results."

Hon. Judge Breece, Ex-Senator of Illinois, says my hair was prematurely gray, but, by the use of Wood's Restorative, it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

Hon. H. I. Stewart, says, my hair was very gray, but after using two bottles, it restored it to its natural color.

Rev. J. K. Bragg, Brookfield, Mass., says it has removed from my head inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, and restored my hair, which was gray, to its original color.

J. W. Davidson, Monmouth, Ill., says, my hair was two-thirds gray, or rather white, but, by the application of the Restorative

Dr. G. Wallis, Chicago, says, after using a great many other preparations, all to no effect, I used one bottle of your Hair Restorative, which hatched a humor in my head of two years' standing.

Benjamin Longridge, 354 Seventh Avenue, New York, says, having lost my hair by the effects of the Erysipelas, when it began to grow, instead of black, as heretofore, it was well mixed with gray. Having tried many preparations to restore the color without effect, I was induced to try yours, and in spite of all my doubts it has had the desired effect.

H. L. Williams, M. D., Pockensville, Ala. says, I have used your Restorative, and find

W. M. Woodward, M. D., Frankfort, Ky., says, he recommends it in his practice as the best preparation for the hair now in use.

Edward Walcott, says, three months ago my hair was very gray, it is now a dark brown, the original color, smooth and glossy, all the use of Wood's Restorative.

Wilson King, says, one woman's proper application will restore any person's hair to its original color and texture.

J. D. Hise, says, a few applications fastened my hair firmly, it began to grow out and turn black its original color.

Betsey Smith, Northeast Pennsylvanian, says that her hair had, for a number of years, been perfectly white, but now it is restored to its youthful color, soft and glossy.

Dr. J. W. Bond, St. Paul, says that his hair is strong, thick and black, although a short time since he was both bald and gray. The people here saw its effects and have confidence in it.

Morris Gosling, M. D., St. Louis, says that after trying many other preparations, all to no effect, he used two bottles, which covered his head with a new and vigorous growth of hair and invites all to come and see it.

gray, but so thin that she feared its efficacy—she then using two bottles it restored both the color and growth.

Prepared by O. J. Wood & Co., 114 Market street, St. Louis, and 312 Broadway, New York, and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers; also, by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada.

• May 24, 1858. 3m

Antineer

AND VENDOR CHIEF.—The subscribers to this paper shall take public notice that

continues the business of Crying Vendues, Auctions, &c., on the very lowest terms.—From his experience and a determination to do the best for the interests of his customers, he flatters himself that he will be able to render full satisfaction to those who may be proper to employ him. His residence is in Reading townships, Adams county, one mile below Staunton's Mill on Big Conowing creek, at the farm of the Widow Sedgwick. Give George a trial at a sale.

GEO. T. MILLER

Letters to be addressed to Othello P. O., Adams county, Pa.

CLOCKS.—Eight-day, Thirty-hour, and Alarm Clocks, at \$1.25 to be had at Pickings's Clothing Store.

The Compiler.



W. J. Smith, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 28, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. FOSTER, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WRESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.



Delegate Meetings and County Convention.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county met at the house of H. D. Wattle, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 24th of July inst., and on motion adopted, unanimously, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several Townships and Townships of Adams county are requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate elections, on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Monday following, (the 23d of August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, and transact such other business as may be necessary.—The Delegate elections to be open at 2 o'clock and close at 4 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the Borough of Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between the hours 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

H. J. STAHL, Ch'n.
HENRY J. KUHN, Sec'y.
July 26, 1858.

Getting Tired of Misrule.—The "People's" Mayor of Philadelphia is managing so miserably that several of the papers are calling on him to resign.—Murders and robberies are committed in broad day light, without the least hindrance or interference by the cowardly pack of Police he has appointed. This is the first fruit of the new organization. Let the people of this State take warning, and clip the wings of this amalgamation party before it does further harm.

The Republican State Convention in Ohio has contemptuously repudiated all association with the so-called "People's Party" in that State.

Election in Washington.—WASHINGTON, July 19.—The election in the fourth ward today for alderman to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Goddard, resulted as follows: First precinct—Mohun, Democrat, 210; second precinct, 401. Pepper, Know Nothing, first precinct, 206; second precinct, 101. Mohun's majority, 204.

Death of Gen. Quitman.—Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN died on Saturday morning week, at his residence near Natchez, Mississippi, of disease contracted at the National Hotel (Washington City) sixteen months ago—so says the telegraphic despatch. He was about 63 years of age, and had distinguished himself as a brave and successful officer in the Mexican war.

From Utah we have advices that Gen. Johnston entered Salt Lake city with his forces on the 26th ult. The Mormons have been invited to return to their deserted homes.

Bogus.—A Report, just published, made by a Committee appointed by the last Legislature of this State, shows the Bank of Crawford County, the Shamokin Bank, the Tioga County Bank, and the McKean County Bank, to be bogus affairs, gotten up to cheat the people, by a party of Buffalo brokers.

The Hollidaysburg papers notice some trouble already in the new Central Bank of Pennsylvania, just put in operation there. Two of the directors, it is stated, have resigned, and prejudicial reports are said to be in circulation.

The new usury law of Pennsylvania, as passed by the last Legislature, went into effect on the first inst. By this law money can be borrowed and loaned according to the terms agreed upon by the parties, provided that where a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. is agreed upon, the excess must be paid to the lender, otherwise it cannot be collected. There is no restriction with regard to the rate.

Dysentery, of a virulent type, is said to prevail to a serious extent in some portions of the "Lower End" of York county. As an evidence of the fatal nature of the disease, it is mentioned that, in a circuit of three miles in Chappelford township, no less than six persons have fallen victims to dysentery, in the space of two weeks, viz:—Alexander M. Wilson, aged 40 years; Mrs. Werner, aged about 95 years; two children of a Mr. Wilson, aged two and four years, and two of Jackson Werner's children.

The Frazier River gold region is partly in the United States and partly in the British possessions—so it is said.

Republican Creed.

READ and REFLECT.—If there is any creed held sacred by the Black Republican party, it is the doctrine of the equality of the negro with the white race. In proof of this we need only inform our readers that the House of Representatives in Connecticut, by a vote of one hundred and twelve to ninety-four, has passed a bill to amend the Constitution of that State so as to allow negroes to vote. Every Black Republican voted for it and every Democrat against it. An amendment was proposed by the same committee so that it should be required by the State Constitution, that foreigners should remain in the State twenty-one years before being allowed to vote. Under the operation of such a law, the most filthy, ragged, or ignorant fugitive slave, will be allowed to vote at once, while the foreigner, no odds how intelligent, must wait his twenty-one years. The white foreigner is disfranchised while the negro is caressed and allowed to become a citizen at once. The same thing has been done in Massachusetts and other New England States. A similar amendment has been proposed to the Constitution of Ohio. It is useless for Black Republican prints to deny this as being one of the fundamental doctrines of their party. It is in fact the only principle upon which they are united, and which holds them together as a party.

"Full" and "Empty."

It was quite common to hear from the leaders of the opposition during the last campaign, denunciations loud and deep, of the plethoric condition of the Treasury. To quote the language of their stump orators, "of that policy which enriched the government and impoverished the people." The evils resulting from a large surplus in the Treasury were pointed out, and were dwelt upon pertinaciously and eloquently. The manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the country, they said, were injured and crippled by the withdrawal of so large an amount of the circulating medium from the ordinary channels of business. In a word, remarks the York Democratic Press, incalculable good was to result from the depletion of the Treasury, and a distribution of the money among the people. Since that period the Treasury has indeed been depleted.—Every dollar "buried" in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, has passed out, and is now circulating through the ordinary channels of business and trade, or "buried" in the vaults of State banks.—Almost every dollar of it is in the country, for in the last half year we have imported little or nothing. Our opponents, instead of pointing out the benefits that have flowed from the acquisition of so much more money by the people, have changed their tactics and are now engaged in bewailing the evils of an empty Treasury, and are arguing in favor of a tariff that will replenish it. In one short year our opponents have entirely changed around. A year ago a full Treasury was the greatest injury to the best interests of the country, but now it is an empty Treasury that is working untold misfortunes.—The busy hum of industry is to be hushed, and the gaunt forms of want and starvation are to stalk through the land. The people will be very apt to suspect our opponents of possessing a set of stereotyped denunciatory phrases against the Administration and the Democratic party, the only difference being the insertion of the words "full" or "empty!"

John M. Read—His Position Defined.

In commending the nomination of JOHN M. READ, the Germantown Telegraph says that "the views on public questions he now holds have always been entertained by him; and if his party has in any measure gone astray, or run after strange gods, his faith has remained unshaken and his fidelity unquestioned." As the editor of the Telegraph was an original Read man, we presume he speaks by the book. Before Mr. READ strayed into the Republican camp he was a Democrat, holding fast to all the doctrines of the Democratic party. Upon the single question of the best manner of dealing with slavery in the Territories, he differed; and for that cause alone formed his present political connection. Wherein Republicanism differed from Democracy he became a Republican, but in all points where the Democratic creed differed from its other opponents he adhered to that creed. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the Telegraph's exposition of Mr. READ's position, and we believe it to be a correct one. On the tariff, and all the questions which formerly divided the Democratic from the Whig party, he holds fast to the opinions that have "always been entertained by him"—that is, to Democratic opinions. This accounts for the exceedingly mild tariff resolutions passed by the convention that nominated Mr. READ. It doubtless excluded the idea of protection for the sake of protection, so as to accommodate Mr. READ with a platform upon which he could stand without sacrificing any of the opinions that have "always been entertained by him."

A Statue of Edward Everett.—The Boston Courier recommends that when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the domain, be erected of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured. Right.

Gov. Denver, of Kansas, does not intend to resign.

Mock Auction.

Now it is not to be supposed that the Republican party, as a party, will identify itself with the movement in favor of Protection. Nor are we sure that it should do so, even if it were practicable. We suspect that in times past the interests of the country may have suffered from mixing up the question of Protection with party politics; and the Southern Free Trade party may have carried the day when they could not have done so but for such mixture.—But, however that may be, it seems to us that, as a national party, the Republicans cannot take ground either in favor of Protection or against it. In the States, and in Congressional Districts, on the other hand, they may act on the subject as the majority of the party may find to be advisable. Thus in Maine we see that the Republican State Convention has just adopted among its resolutions one looking toward Protection. In Philadelphia, the other day, a Protectionist meeting was held, in which many leading Republicans took part. On the other hand, among the resolutions of the recent Convention of the Free Democracy of St. Louis was one decidedly in favor of Free Trade; and we may yet see prominent Republicans taking part in Free-Trade meetings, and we may see State Conventions declaring themselves on that side.—Among the Republican journals, too, there is and has been the same discrepancy on this question, but it has never yet interfered with their hearty co-operation with each other as regards the great objects of the party. To be sure, we have sometimes complained of the tone with which our Free-Trade friends in the Republican ranks have spoken of the ideas we have now and then thought proper to present; but after all it was only a question of manners. Perfect tolerance and freedom of discussion and opinion are all that are necessary. For our part, as Protectionists, we are willing to trust to these and to the logic of events. Nor do we despair of seeing a Congress elected in which even Democratic members shall be brought by these potent advocates of the truth to support substantially what we regard as the proper system.—New York Tribune, July 10th, 1858.

We admire, with our cotemporary of the Bedford Gazette, the bare-faced atrocity of the above extract. The article from which it is taken, commences with the prognostication, that "it is impossible not to foresee that the question of Protection to American Industry is to play an important part in our politics for some time to come." Mr. Greeley favors what he calls a "proper system" of Protection; one "which even Democratic members shall be brought to support;" one which we may therefore fairly infer would be spit upon by the high tariffists of Pennsylvania.—But New York has more interest in commerce than in manufactures, more interest in importations from Manchester and Sheffield than in transportation from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and Mr. Greeley and the New York Republicans can afford to be liberal. It was the intention of the above extract to evince a liberal spirit; but it goes beyond, and becomes profligate. In States and even in exceptional Congressional districts, where, owing to the presence of large manufacturing interests, a high tariff will be popular, the Republicans are advised to make it a plank in their local platform; but in other States, and congressional districts, where a high tariff will be unpopular,—and here Mr. Greeley had all the western States in his eye, but did not choose to mention them—in such States Republicans must not be expected to favor Protection.—And what would be the result if a campaign thus planned should prove successful? What would be the action of a Black Republican Congress thus constituted? And even if the "proper system" of Mr. Greeley, "which even Democratic members shall be brought to support," should be adopted by Congress, with the aid of Democratic votes, where is the assurance that it will not be vetoed by a Black Republican Free Trade President, if God in his wisdom, should inflict so great an evil upon us? But we shall, doubtless, be spared the trial. With New England in the lobby with bribes for "free iron," with New York's preponderating interests in favor of foreign importations, with the Great West in favor of free trade, and with the thousands of millions of Railroad capital all over the country, what we ask the Iron Manufacturers of Pennsylvania, have we to expect from a protective tariff in the future? leaving out of view the whole South, whose interests are in favor of free trade. If the manufacturers and artisans of Pennsylvania will study their real condition and relations, they cannot fail to discover that their dire misfortunes always proceed out of the derangements of the currency and the evils of the credit system, and that their real protective system is to be found in a currency whose nominal and intrinsic value, (either directly or representatively) are the same.

Worth Trying.—On the subject of "bites and stings" Hall's Journal of Health has an item which may be important to some:

As many of our readers are preparing to travel or go in the country for the summer, it may be useful to remind them that an ounce vial of spirits of hartshorn should be considered one of the indispensables, as in case of being bitten or stung by any poisonous animal or insect, the immediate free application of the alkali as a wash to the part bitten gives instant, perfect and permanent relief, the bite of a mad dog, we believe, not excepted; so will strong ashes and water.

A number of the citizens of Hanover contemplate an excursion to the Falls of Niagara during the present season. By way of the Northern Central Railroad the "round trip" is made in a few days.

Do you want to save Fifty Dollars in the purchase of a Carriage? If you do, inquire at The Compiler office.

The Mulatto State Convention.

The Mulatto State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 14th, was a strange affair. Strange in the material out of which it was composed, strange in the character of the men nominated, and strange in the resolutions sent forth as the *avant couriers* of the great People's party which, according to the predictions of its friends, is to sweep the State this fall from the Delaware to the State line of Ohio.—The members of the Convention were of all shades of political opinions save Democracy. They represented the corrupt factions that infest and curse our State. But the lead was given to those whose apostasy from the Democratic party was more recent and glaring.—Ex-Governor REEDER of Kansas, was chosen President of the Convention, and the managers of the body were all men who at some time had been members of the party which they are now opposing, in common with their Mulatto brethren. Mingling with these renegade Democrats were Free Soilers, Abolitionists, Free Traders, and all others who wish a fresh deal of the cards in hopes they may hold a winning hand. There was nothing in common among this band of fanatics, save hatred to Democratic principles and men, and an eager longing for the spoils which fall to the lot of the victors after the engagement.

If the convention was composed of strange material, its nominees are justly liable to the same appellation. JOHN M. READ and WILLIAM M. FRAZER, both Democrats until ambition turned their heads and lured them from the path of honest conviction, are the nominees of this Mulatto Convention. Is there not something strange in this? Where were the Old Line Whigs and original Abolitionists, that they did not claim a representative on this ticket? Have they sunk into the dust at the feet of their masters, and rest content to do their bidding without even a show of recognition? It would seem so from the proceedings of the Mulatto Convention. These men have fallen to the level of their associates, and now look only to success, disregarding altogether the welfare of the State, the peace and stability of the Confederation.

But stranger of all are the Resolutions passed by the Convention as a platform upon which the Mulatto allies are to stand during the State canvass.—They fully represent the mongrel character of the convention, and are emblems of a rich and rare description. They proclaim "that the Federal Constitution, the sovereign rights and Union of the States, must and shall be preserved," while they are in full unison with the views of GRIMMES and BANKS, and other notorious Abolitionists, who openly proclaim a war upon one section of the Union, and express a willingness to let the Union slide, unless they are allowed to mould the policy of the National Government to suit their interested purposes; they protest against the Kansas policy of the National Administration as subversive of the principles of our government, while advocating the right of Congress to force upon the people of a Territory a government irrespective of their consent; they protest against the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration in the face of official figures, which prove the entire futility of the charge; and in this manner do they make up the issues which are to be forced into the coming campaign. Every charge is groundless, and the people are intelligent enough to see through the deception intended, and punish those who hope to profit by it. The resolution on the subject of a tariff is so peculiar, that we present it entire, in order that all may see the reckless character of the men who constituted this Convention. It reads thus:

6. That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government, should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in no other way; and that the rights of free labor and American industry.

In this resolution there is a total abandonment of the old dogma of "protection for the sake of protection," which is a standing text with the Mulatto orators when speaking in this State. Coal is not mentioned. Iron is repudiated. The great Pennsylvania staples are thrown overboard, and the resolution speaks of raising "revenue" by the imposition of duties. This, taken in its plain meaning, is a full surrender to the Democratic doctrine on the subject of a tariff, and proves that all the protection talk of the Mulatto presses and orators has been insincere and deceptive. But what is meant by the latter clause of this resolution, "the rights of free labor?" Is a tariff to be framed upon a sectional basis? Are the products of the North to be shielded by a duty, while those of the South are not? Are Massachusetts and Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, to come within the circle of this free labor arrangement, while Virginia and South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida are to be excluded? There is a bug under this leaf. Somebody is to be cheated. Shall it be this State? It is for the people to say.

The bait offered to the Americans is the following:—

10. That we approve of the enactment of laws to protect from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to places from whence they have been shipped to our shores.

This is not much for a party that has carried upon its banners the proud and defiant motto, "Americans shall rule America," but we suppose it was considered sufficient by the leaders of that party.

The whole Convention was one unmitigated farce, and its candidates will be repudiated by the Union loving Democracy of Pennsylvania, as an insult upon the fair fame and credit of the old Commonwealth.

How They Lie!

We ask the attention of our readers to the following wholesale fabrication of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, with the triumphant exposure of it from the Enquirer of that city:

"The fiscal year has now expired, and within a fortnight we shall know the receipts of the quarter which expired on the 30th of June. But all the other data are at hand by which the operations of the year may be measured. And here they are, roughly, for public edification:

Balance in the Treasury 1st of July, 1857, according to Report of Secretary,	\$17,710,114 27
Receipts first quarter from customs, lands and miscellaneous,	20,929,819 81
Receipts second quarter do.	7,092,665 00
Receipts third quarter do.	8,002,148 35
Receipts fourth quarter, (just expired, estimated),	3,000,000 00
Treasury notes under act of 22d December, 1857,	20,000,000 00
Loan under act June,	20,000,000 00
Total,	\$101,735,047 42

"It thus appears that there have been received by and granted to the Administration, within the fiscal year, nearly \$102,000,000!"—Washington Correspondent of the Gazette.

To which the Enquirer crushingly replies—thus:

"That figures can be made to lie abominably is conclusively proved by the above statement, which is intended to convey the impression that the expenses of the Government for the year ending 1st July, 1858, were \$101,000,000, although it is not so unequivocally stated.

"From the balance in the Treasury of \$17,000,000 last July, deduct in round numbers \$4,000,000, which was paid on the national debt; also deduct over \$11,000,000 to pay deficiencies in debts for 1857, contracted by the last Congress, which was Republican in that branch which has special charge of the revenue service, and which it had failed to supply means to pay. We must also deduct the \$20,000,000 loan, not a dollar of which went to defray the expenses of the year ending July 1st, 1858.—It is all for the coming year. Of the Treasury notes say \$10,000,000 are now on hand, not over \$10,000,000 having been applied on last year's expenditures. These various deductions amount to \$45,000,000, leaving the actual expenditures of Mr. Buchanan's administration only \$56,000,000 for the year 1858, being several millions of dollars less than the expenses of the last year of General Pierce's administration. Every dollar of the fifty-six millions were authorized and declared right by the Republican House of Representatives which elected Banks Speaker."

The Know Nothing and Black Republican Opposition have a desperate case to bolster up. Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, they started a loud "hee and cry" in regard to the appropriations, fixing them at the enormous figure of \$100,000,000.—Soon, however, the calculation was spoiled by the publication of the true figures, being little more than half that sum! Now, they are trying another tack. They charge President Buchanan with the expenses of collecting the revenue, a matter which is entirely within the appropriations and regulation of Congress—and in regard to which nobody will be deceived but the wilfully blind. That humbug is too shallow.

The Union of the Opposition.

From present indications, it would seem, says the Somerset Democrat, that the Opposition to the Democracy in this State are not so likely to combine all the elements of their strength in the ensuing campaign. In many quarters, the greatest dissatisfaction exists, and it is not at all unlikely that their attempted combination will prove an utter failure, followed up by a defeat as inglorious as their proposed "union" is unprincipled.

In Allegheny county the spirit of opposition discord is spreading rapidly, and promises at this early day the very best result to the Democracy. In Blair and Huntingdon counties, in our own Congressional district, a like insubordination exists in the ranks of the enemy, which promises us good results.—So is it in other sections, and so will it continue to be until the great battle is fought in October. From the inception of this Opposition movement we have believed it would prove a miserable abortion, and every subsequent day's observation has but tended to confirm us in this belief. It is not the thing for the times, and cannot be successfully carried out. The Democracy of the old Keystone is invincible when united, and united it will be when it again measures swords with the common enemy. No disagreement upon a single question of governmental policy will make the heterodox doctrines of our mongrel enemies orthodox with Democrats. They will not turn their backs upon one another, because of a difference of opinion on a question now settled, and thus give "aid and comfort" to their worst foes. No, indeed. They will not be seduced from their fidelity to the party which has built up, protected, defended, and gloriously preserved our Union—but they will be found marching onward, united and firm, and shoulder to shoulder, for the Constitution and the Union, in the great battle that will shortly come off between them and an over unprincipled and an ever unscrupulous Opposition. Let the war-whop be sounded. We do not fear the result.

Enemy of the Timothy Seed.—A correspondent, writing from Ohio Farm, Ill., says:—Timothy seed, which has been quite a staple in this part of the country, is being destroyed by a worm that much resembles the army worm, but of a lighter color. They climb the stalk and eat the seed out of the chaff. In some fields that I have examined, one-half the heads are already destroyed, and they are still at work.

Further from Utah.—St. Louis, July 21.—Mr. Joseph B. Larielle, direct from Salt Lake city, states that communication between the peace commissioners, and Brigham Young was kept up daily, and a most peaceful feeling prevailed.

Town & County Affairs.

On our first page this morning will be found the Letter of ROBERT TYLER, Esq., to the Democratic Celebration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 5th of July. We trust not one of our readers will fail to peruse it attentively.

The article on Butter-making, on the same page, should command the attention of all interested. Its suggestions may be regarded as valuable, and especially when endorsed by one so competent to judge in the premises as Mrs. SHERRY.

The Bridge to be erected across Miney Branch, on the road from Fairfield to Nunemaker's Mill, was, on Tuesday last, let to T. K. Taylor & Bro., of Liberty township, (lowest bidders,) for \$1,190.

In addition to the long list of town improvements published by us some time since, we understand that DAVID TROXEL, Sr., is about having a two-story brick dwelling erected near the west end of Chambersburg street; David and Charles Ziegler contractors.

A head of Timothy, eleven inches in length, grown upon the farm of Col. JOHN WATSON, in Hamilton township, was sent to our office the other day.—Although so very long, it was thick in proportion, and contained an extraordinary quantity of seed.

Mr. JACOB ECKENRODE, residing on the Mammassburg road, sends in to the "Museum" a stalk of Oats measuring six feet and seven inches.—Who can beat it?

The Coal Oil Lamps, for sale at GILBERT & THOMAS's, in York street, are coming into general use. They possess several highly desirable qualities, chief among which is SAFETY. Call at the Store and see for yourselves.

Normal School.

Mr. CONVERSE opened his Normal School in this place on Monday last, and we are pleased to be informed that sufficient scholars are in attendance to justify him in going on. The session will last ten weeks, and those desiring to enter the school may yet do so.

Camphene Accidents.

Another Warning!—We learn with regret that Miss HANNAH, second daughter of our friend JOHN LEHMAN, Esq., of Franklin Grove, Illinois, (formerly of this county,) was recently severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp. She had just returned home from a ball at Dixon, ten miles distant, and was in the imprudent act of filling a lighted lamp with the fluid, when the explosion took place, the fire instantly communicating with her dress, and before it could be subdued, her hands, arms, face and breast, were burned almost to a crisp. Her eyesight was, happily, not injured. There were hopes of her recovery at the date of the letter through which our information is derived, but her sufferings were excruciating.

City Hotel, Emmitsburg.

A gentleman of Philadelphia, present at the recent Commencement at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, speaks, through the Catholic Herald and Visitor, in high terms of the untiring labors of Mr. WILE, the proprietor of the new City Hotel, the house having been crowded to excess. "All that can be done for the accommodation of the public, Mr. Wile is doing, with an energy and zeal that most commend success." That's so, every word of it.

When properly fixed in his new and spacious house, Mr. W. will be better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. He deserves a large patronage for the enterprise he has exhibited.

A Fishing Party.

Composed of gentlemen of our town, and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, visiting here, came off along the Great Conowago, in the vicinity of Roth's mill, on Wednesday last. Although the day turned out to be decidedly wet, the party enjoyed themselves and had a general good time. After several hours spent in fishing—making lots of "water hauls"—the party examined into the contents of numerous baskets "stowed away" in the vehicles, and had something to eat,—taking it in true fishermen's style. After that Gen. WALTER's barn floor was taken possession of. "Speechifying" followed, much to the edification and instruction of the audience; then came music on the zither and a free dance; and concluding with an exhibition of "the elephant"—quite a good thing, and novel.

A Pic Nic.

Was had on the banks of Conowago, on the State Road, on Saturday last, in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of the surrounding neighborhood participated. A pleasant time was had, as has always been the case with parties at that place. Another Pic Nic will come off there on Wednesday.

Reverend.

The Supreme Court has reversed the case of Hill & alias vs. Epley, which went up from this county last year, and ordered a new trial. This is the celebrated "Witherow and Epley case," which has been in the Courts of this county for the last 20 or 30 years.

If the weather on Saturday next should be unfavorable, the Tournament at Mammassburg will take place on Monday following.

Answer to Enigma in last week's paper—"Andrew Jackson."

Fact and Fanc.

"THE WORLD IS A MYSTERY."

A ship at Boston is loading for the Frazier river mines.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel thinks that, on the whole, the crop of wheat in that State will exceed that of last year.

It is proposed in South Carolina, to erect a monument to Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the revolution.

A new counterfeit \$20 bill on the State bank of Ohio has made its appearance at Cincinnati, which is well executed.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of property was recently destroyed by fire at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Some wax, writing from Cairo, Ill., since the subsiding of the flood, says there are now in that city 452 distinct and different smells, and several wands yet to be heard from!

On the 9th instant Lawrence Kling committed suicide in Codorus township, York county, Pa.

The "Valley Spirit" says that the weed has destroyed a great portion of the wheat crop in Franklin, and the adjoining counties.

The wild pigeons up in Marion county, Ohio, are becoming terribly destructive, literally sweeping the late planted corn-fields clean, pulling up the stalks and devouring every grain. One man lost sixteen acres, another eighteen, another ten, and so on.

A mass of nearly pure copper, weighing over 150 tons, has been thrown up at the Minnesota mine, Lake Superior.

John Melish, a giant from Georgia, passed through Norfolk on Friday. He weighs 300 lbs., and is said to be 7 feet in height.

An exchange paper makes the assertion that during the last year there were, according to the Registrar's report, 60 cases of the intermarriage of white and colored persons in Boston, and that, in every instance, white females married colored males, there being no case of a white man marrying a colored female.

Nebraska is our largest Territory. It will make about eight States as large as New Hampshire, and is about one-sixth the size of Europe.

One thousand boxes of peaches arrived at New York on Monday in the steamship Columbus from Charleston.

A man who cannot afford to advertise, cannot afford to sell his wares at reasonable prices, and is of course undeserving of patronage.

A singular creature is now on exhibition at Lexington, Missouri. She is seven years old, and is possessed of two perfect heads, four arms, four legs, two hearts, and one well formed body only. She is healthy, active and intelligent, speaks and eats with both mouths, walks well and runs fast, sings with taste and dances gracefully.

During her visit to Birmingham, Queen Victoria listened to a hymn sung by 47,000 Sunday School children.

Where turnips are sown broadcast, they may be safely harrowed when the seed leaf is coming out. This will check the weeds, thin the turnips, and yet leave plenty in the ground for a crop.

The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal announces a "cucumber" festival to come off at Stahl's Hall, in that village, on Thursday evening next. Cucumbers, it is supposed, are to be the substantial foundation, onions for relish, and peanuts for desert.

We learn from the Niagara Falls Gazette, that Canadian engineers have been making surveys within a few days for a tubular bridge across the Niagara at that place.

There has been a distressing time at Delhi, N. Y. Elder Haywood, a Christian Baptist preacher, with a consumptive wife, made an appointment to elope with a young girl named Sarah Blanchard. The plot was discovered, the girl shut up, and the elder booted out of town, and then the people hung and burned his effigy.

The Maine Democratic State Convention has nominated Manasseh H. Smith for Governor, and adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the National Administration.

"Would you not love to gaze on Niagara forever?" said a romantic young girl to her less romantic companion. "Oh, no," said he, "I should not like to have a catarrh always in my eye."

"You don't seem to know how to take me," said a vulgar fellow to a gentleman whom he had insulted. "Yes, I do," said the gentleman, taking him by the nose.

During an examination, a medical student being asked the question, "When does mortification ensue?" replied, "When you pop the question and are answered no."

Programme of Exercises.

At the Grand Tournament at Mammassburg, July 31, 1858.

I.—The Procession.—The Procession will form at the Cross-Kays Hotel, under direction of Capt. J. F. BAILEY, 1st Assistant Marshal, in the following order: 1. The Heralds; 2. The Band; 3. The Chief Marshal, with Assistants; 4. The Knights, two abreast, attended by their Esquires; 5. Citizens. The Procession will proceed to the Tilting ground, and the Knights wheel into line, facing the Chief Marshal.

II.—The Dubbing of the Knights, when each Knight entered will receive his cognomen, by which alone he will be recognized during the exercises—and Address by Chief Marshal.

III.—The Tournament—the contest being for the privilege of choosing the Queen of Love and Beauty. All Knights will tilt as they are called by the Herald, and each one will have the opportunity of five tilts, and he who takes the ring oftentimes will be declared by the Judges, immediately, as victor, who will then take his station on the right of the Chief Marshal. The contest for the Maids of Honor, four in number, will then be entered into, with the same rules and regulations as the contest for the Queen.

IV.—The Choice.—The fortunate Knights will, after their triumph has been declared and they have received congratulatory addresses, proceed to choose from the company the Queen and her Maids of Honor, and present the Queen for coronation.

V.—The Coronation.—Appropriate addresses by the persons selected; and VI.—Conclusion.

It is hoped and expected that proper order and decorum will be observed throughout.

Seventeen Knights have so far entered their names. The 28th instant is the latest that names can be received.

Dr. Nettleton adopted the following as a maxim for the government of his life: "Do all the good you can in the world, and make as little noise about it as possible."

Thaddeus Stevens is talked of for Congress in Lancaster county.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. SARAH ARMSTRONG, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, deceased, to wit: Margaret McCannagh, James Ewing, Margaret Ross, Ann Ewing, Eliza Ewing, Mary Cassat, Nancy Herish and Margaret Edie, that an Inquest will be held on the following property, viz: A certain Messuage or House and Lot of Ground, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, being the west half of Lot No. 70 in said Borough, adjoining lots of Mrs. Charles F. Sheffer on the west, of C. W. Hoffman on the east and fronting on Chambersburg street in said Borough on the south, and an alley on the north, together with the Dwelling House and appurtenances, on Saturday, the 7th of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on said premises, to make partition thereof, to wit: amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof; but if the same will not admit of partition, to inquire how many of said heirs it will conveniently accommodate, and part and divide the same if and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same, whole and undivided, whereof all persons interested are hereby notified. ISAAC LIGHTNER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, July 12, 1858.

To the Farmers.
MANN'S Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Mann's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all receiving satisfaction. The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.
SAMUEL HERBST, Agent,
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa. March 1, 1858.

Lumber and Coal.
THE subscriber informs the public that he continues the Lumber and Coal business at LEWISTOWN, Adams county, on a larger scale than ever—embracing White Pine, Balsam, Spruce, Scantling, Framing Stuff, Planing, Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c., with all kinds of Stave, Lincolnburners and Blacksmith's Coal. Yard near the Depot. He invites the call of the public, and will sell as low as the very lowest.
JOHN MILLER.
April 19, 1858. 1y

Removal.
NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS.—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringham & Anglin's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.
Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest—defying all competition. Give them a call, and examine their assortment before going elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.
Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner. With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.
CALL! ONE AND ALL!
Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

Stauffer & Harley.
CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY. wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, \$28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, \$24 00; Silver Lepines, full jeweled, \$12 00; Silver Lepines, 9 carat, \$10 00; superior Quarters, \$7 00; Gold Spectacles, \$7 00; fine Silver do. \$1 50; Gold Bracelets, \$3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, \$1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, \$6 00; Gold \$1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, \$1 00.
Gold Finger Rings, 37 cents to \$80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12 cents; patent 18 cents; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY
On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

Millinery Removed.
S. C. HOWARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they will find her in Chambersburg street, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Herbst, opposite Mr. Tate's Hotel.
Ladies can be accommodated with ready-made BONNETS; also a variety of Straw Leghorns, and all kinds of Millinery Goods of the latest styles. Ladies will do well to call and see for themselves.
April 5, 1858.

New Spring Goods!
J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of
Spring Silks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Chall Robes a' quille,
Lawn do.,
Spring Delaines,
Oriental Lustres.
Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, do Reges, Gingham, Lawns, Brilliants, Shepherd's Plaid, Crepe de Espagne, Tissue Barges, &c., &c.
April 5, 1858.

To Get
I purchase for your money, make your purchases of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Cloaks, Violins, and everything else in the variety line, at
SAMSON'S.
March 29, 1858.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to the large and well selected assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, at
PAXTON & McILHENY'S.
MISS MCCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Neapolitan, English Straw and Colored Straw Bonnets. Call and see them.
MILLINERY.—Miss LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. (Apr. 21, '58.)
S. COVE-PIPE of all sizes made to order at S. BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg street.
PERSONS commencing Housekeeping will find it to their advantage to purchase their TIN-WARE at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.
SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as any prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.
GROCERIES.—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and all kinds of Spices, and every article in the grocery line, cheap and good at the new Dry Good and Grocery Store of
J. C. GUINN & BRO.

CLOTHES, Cassimeres, and every article of Men's Wear, good and cheap at
J. C. QUINN & BRO'S.
PARASOLS—Latest Styles, at
Miss McCREARY'S.

THE undersigned has just received an unusually large lot of Groceries, to which they invite the attention of the public.
Brown Sugar at 64, 8 and 9 cents, per lb.—cheap.
Prime Rio Coffee, at 13 and 14 cents, per lb.
Prime N. O. Molasses and the best Syrup—also, Spices, to be had at unusually low rates. Call early and secure bargains at
FAINESTOCK BROS.,
May 21, 1858.

Valuable Real Estate
AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:
No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.
No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 20 feet on street, with Stable, &c.
No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.
No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 20 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.
No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grind Mill.
No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 2 Acres.
No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.
No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamilton township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.
No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.
The above property will be sold to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BENDER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

The Grand Show!
AT GETTYSBURG, PA.
M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.
Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Adults, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!
The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctioneers a
SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!
which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for cash. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented
TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!
On Wednesday, October 28, and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of
GOOD FISH!
with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.
An Intermission of Ten Minutes, to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.
The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled
VARIETIES!
the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.
Oct. 26, 1857. 1y

Wingard, White & Swopo,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE
Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,
N. W. COR. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Daniel B. Wingard,
Daniel S. White,
John A. Swopo.
Aug. 3, 1857.

The Swan Hotel.
I subscriber would most respectfully announce that he has taken the Hotel lately kept by Israel Yano, in Frederick street, in the Borough of HANOVER, where he is prepared to accommodate, in elegant style, Travelers and others visiting the place. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting to make his House a pleasant and agreeable home to all who may give him their custom. The house is large and convenient, and will always be provided with attentive Domestic and a faithful and honest Ostrler. The Bar and Table are supplied with the best the market will afford, and his beds will be found to be in the best possible condition. In everything pertaining to a first-rate house the subscriber is determined not to be surpassed by any one. Just give him a trial—you will always find old Dave about. There is a fine Yard attached, and Stabling sufficient for 25 or 30 horses.
HANOVER, May 10, 1858. 1y

NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated with them in the Lumber business, E. C. BENDER. They would therefore give notice that the business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of SMALL, BENDER & CO., and they hope, by strict attention to business and an earnest desire to please, to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them.
KILLIAN SMALL & CO.

Lumber Yard,
ON North George Street, near the Railroad, YORK, PA.
We would invite the attention of Mechanics, Builders, and others, to our large and well selected stock of LUMBER, consisting of every description of White Pine Barks and Plank, Joist, Scantling and Fencing. Also, Pine and Chestnut Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Worked Flooring and Weatherboarding, & Siding, &c. We are prepared to CUT TO ORDER any size, quantity and quality of WHITE PINE & OAK LUMBER, at the shortest notice, and have it delivered to any point accessible by Railroad. We also manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of
SASH DOORS,
Shutters, Blinds, Window Frames and Door Frames.
Orders for any sizes not on hand filled with dispatch.
Our stock and assortment is equal to any others, and we are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.
All orders and communications addressed to the undersigned, at York, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
SMALL, BENDER & CO.
York, May 24, 1858. 1y

New Marble Establishment.
A. V. HOMBACH would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new Marble Yard at Mr. Sherrington's, Adams county, Pa., where he will execute all kinds of work in his line of business, such as MONUMENTS, TOMB & HEAD STONES, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times.
All orders addressed to A. V. Hombach, at Mr. Sherrington's, Adams county, Pa., will be promptly attended to.
May 24, 1858. 6m

Who will Refuse
THE change of their money and the right change back?
NORBECK & MARTIN'S is the place to get it, where they sell all kinds of Groceries, Confectionaries, and Fancy Articles—in a word, everything belonging to a first-class grocery. Molasses of seven different kinds, from 40 cents up to 75 per gallon; Sugar, six different kinds, from 5 cents up to 15 per lb.; Coffee, five kinds; Tea, Oolong, Rice, Crackers, Ten Cakes, Bottled Pie Fruit, Cheese, Fish, Pickles, Salt, Bacon and Lard.
May 24, 1858.

Sheads & Buehler
Have constantly on hand, at their yard on Washington and Railroad streets, any variety of River and Mountain LUMBER—White Pine, Hemlock, Poplar, Ash, &c.—Boards, Plank, Joist, Scantling and Studding. They are ready to fill all orders, at the shortest notice, for any amount, for building purposes, at prices which will surprise those who may favor them with a call. They have also on hand a lot of worked Flooring, Window Sash, Palings for fencing, Plastering and Shingling Laths, &c.
Gettysburg, May 3, 1858.

Coach Trimmings.
5,000 YARDS of Silk Coach Frieze; 400 yards of Blue and Drab Trimming Cloth; 1,500 Coach Tassels; 75 Sides Patent Leather; 8,000 Bits, and a large variety of all kinds of Trimmings, which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. Now is the time for bargains at
FAINESTOCK BROS.

Auctioneering.
ANDREW W. FLEMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Officer and Auctioneer*. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
Aug. 17, 1857.

Good and Cheap!
THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the **BRICKLAKING BUSINESS**, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz: Rockaway and Boat-Body Carriages; Fulling-Ton, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.
Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!
JACOB TROXEL.
June 15, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.
I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHES, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandahs and Cemetery Fencing made; and will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.
E. M. WARREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

New Store.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, and Clothing Made to Order.—The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has opened a New Clothing Establishment, in Carlisle street, West side, a few doors from the Diamond, where he is prepared to fit out gentlemen in the latest and best style. He has just received from the city a well selected stock of goods, embracing everything in gentlemen's wear, which were bought at such prices as will enable him to offer greater bargains than have ever been offered in Gettysburg. He will constantly keep on hand a stock of Ready-made Clothing, and if not being able to fit, a suit will be made to order on the shortest notice, which cannot fail to fit. Having determined to keep nothing but good Goods, and to sell cheaper than the cheapest, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
JACOB REININGER.
June 21, 1858.

SHEADS & BUEHLER have, at their Store Ware Room, in West Middle street, T and at their Coal and Lumber Yard, on Washington and Railroad streets, four V varieties of Cooking Stoves, embracing the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn and Sea Shell. These Stoves are of Philadelphia manufacture, and have been recently patented. They are pronounced superior to all others in the country, for Coal or Wood. They will be delivered anywhere in the country, if desired.
Gettysburg, May 3.

Clothing.
THE best assortment, and the cheapest, in town, Call and see them, at the Clothing Emporium of
GEO. ARNOLD.
April 5, 1858.

ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Cocoanuts—all kinds of Candies and Nuts, at
Norbeck & Martin's.

Fine Old Brandies.
THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in WINE & LIQUORS, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle.
BRANDIES: *Orard, Hennessy, Pilesson, Paul, Castillon, J. J. Dupuy & Co., T. Himes, A. Sargent, Martel, Mareit, &c., &c.,* of various brands and qualities.
WINES: *Champagne, Madeira, Lishon, Old Oporto, Tereville, Burgundy, Rhine, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.*
Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.
Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine Old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.
From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of our countrymen, we endeavor ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.
Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.
Great care taken in packing and shipping.
All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.
E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1853. 6m

Family Grocery and Provision Store.
GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR, RICE and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.
Store on York street, one door east of Watles' Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Sanbeam Gallery.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one Square west of Fainestock's Store, where he is prepared to furnish Ambros, Matras, Enamels and Photograph Pictures in every style of the art, which will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Bringham & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.
All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give me a call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the present hard times.
Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c.
The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that as heretofore, they shall not be dissatisfied.
Charges from 50 cents to \$10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Leaf and Enamel suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.
Children will not be taken for less than \$1 00.
Ambrotypes taken for fifty cents and upwards, and in the best style.
SAMUEL WEAVER.
April 26, 1858. 1y

John W. Tipton.
GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's! Go to Tipton's in the corner—In the corner in the Diamond—In the Diamond near McClellan's. If you want your hair dressed finely—If you want your face shaved smoothly—Bachelors who never knew it—Tip's the fellow that can do it—Do it in the latest fashion—Do it quick and do it neatly, And improve your fine looks greatly. Make your hair to curl and brightly, Make you feel more young and brightly, Make you feel like going nightly To call upon some pretty damsel. Who before would not look at you, At you as you passed her daily, Daily on the public street. And young men who wear moustaches, Who want some one to sew patches—Patches where your breeches tear—Tip's the boy to make up matches—Matches with perfectly fine hair. Then repair to Tipton's shop, Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Pop. Jan. 11, 1858.

Flat Iron Heaters.
FOR sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER. These stoves are intended to save fuel and promote comfort. They will heat six Irons, and at the same time may be used for boiling, having a ring upon the top upon which may be placed a kettle of almost any size. They are made of the best fire place or in the yard, being so small that they will not be the advantage of them. Double the price may be saved in fuel in a single season. Also, CHARGEOAL FURNACES, for sale cheap.
June 7, 1858.

Men's Wear.
J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of all who desire to have stock of Fine Black Clothing made to order.
Fine Colored do.,
Fine Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Side Striped do.,
Vestings,
Cravats, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspender, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
April 5, 1858.

HOUSE SPOUTING AND TIN ROOFING.
promptly attended to by
GEO. E. BUEHLER.

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.
THE undersigned have just received a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Notions, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of the public.
Brown Sugar at 64, 8 and 9 cents, per lb.—cheap.
Prime Rio Coffee, at 13 and 14 cents, per lb.
Prime N. O. Molasses and the best Syrup—also, Spices, to be had at unusually low rates. Call early and secure bargains at
FAINESTOCK BROS.,
May 21, 1858.

Lemon Syrup. A large lot just received.—Any one desiring a cheap, pleasant and healthy drink will do well by purchasing this Syrup. All the various kinds of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, for sale by Wm. Boyer & Son.
We have a good quality, as all will be sure to have tried it.
We have made arrangements to have constantly on hand Flour and Feed, which we will insure to be of superior quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.
WM. BOYER & SON.
April 26, 1858.

Important Discovery.
CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively cured by Inhalation, carrying the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is cured, is to state a fact which has been the unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other local disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords an extraordinary relief to the suffering attendant, this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.
Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave and the feeble, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of the Supreme Being, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which abuses a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the system of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach, and the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain, resembling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.
The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air, and that the evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered, through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience, and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canada by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.
W. M. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 Fifth St., (old No. 109,) below 12th, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

Two Daily Lines.
EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will do well to call on or CHARLES "Extra Ticket Agent," at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.
[Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.]
The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.
NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Elastic Cement Roofing.
THE subscriber is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co's. Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.
It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metallic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.
In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.
Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement.—No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outwear four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.
The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.
The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to
GEORGE A. COLE,
Frederick City, Md.
Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg, April 5, 1858.

New Firm.
PAXTON & McILHENY, (Successors to Chean & Paxton,) HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS, ALSO,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Cases, Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTER SQUARE, Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.
March 22, 1858. 1y

Removal.
ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will receive the patronage of the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

Removal.
ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will receive the patronage of the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
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Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

Now is the Time!
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MACHINE SHOP, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where will have various kinds of Machines on hand at any time hereafter, such as Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Clovered Hauls, Straw Cutters, and Horse Powers of different kinds, two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, Mowing Machines, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most satisfactory manner. Cutting Screws or large Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as Turning in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of Repairing on Machinery, dressing up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.
I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.
DAVID STERNER.
March 20, 1858. 1y

New Goods.
J. HEIDELBERG.—P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE have just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all kinds of Hardware kept in country stores. They have splendid assortments of Sugar for 7, 8 and 9 cents, and Molasses at 12 cents. They have on hand also a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., the latter articles all being kept up stairs, as they have not room below in the store.
All goods bought of them in the Men's Wear line will be cut free of charge. Tailoring done with neatness, durability and dispatch, by J. A. Breichner, Tailor. Goods bought elsewhere will be cut or made up at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE.
Heidelberg, April 26, 1858.

New Goods.
AT the new firm of PAXTON & McILHENY, at the South-East Corner of Center Square.
The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just received, and are now opening, a very choice selection of Hats and Caps, of the latest styles, including the Spring Style, Mole Skin Dress Hats, made up for neatness of shape and elegance of finish; Felt, Fur and Wool Hats, of all colors and styles, together with a complete assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, which they warrant to be of the best material and of the most fashionable styles, all of which will be offered at very low prices. Also, Straw Goods of every variety and style.
These goods were carefully selected and bought for cash, which will enable them to sell at very low prices.
PAXTON & McILHENY.
May 10, 1858.

The Liver Invigorator.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, compounded entirely from GUMS, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build up with unusual rapidity.
The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it ceases to function, as well as the powers of the system are fully developed. The health is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty.
For the diseases of that organ, one of the best remedies is this study, in a practical manner, and counteracting the many derangements to which it is liable.
To prove